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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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EDITORIAL ITEMS.

Suicide.—On Sunday last, Mr. J. M. Dirrhammer, a well-known lawyer of this city, poisoned himself by taking a virulent and deadly poison —"atrophine." On discovery, he was removed to the Charity Hospital, where all the skill of Dr. A. W. Smythe, the House Surgeon, was put in requisition, but unavailingly, as he soon expired. No reliable cause is assigned for the rash act. Mr. Dirrhammer was married early last week to a lady of color, at least so says a certificate of Judge Tissott.

New York Fifth Avenue Hotel Fire.—On Dec. 10, a disastrous conflagration broke out in the laundry in the fourth story of this building and burnt and damaged the building and property to the extent of $100,000. Over twenty persons were burned to death, and several others badly scalded by steam escaping from the pipes in the laundry. The panic and confusion of the hundreds of guests are indescribable.

Progress of Peace and Order.—Notwithstanding the highly disinterested and patriotic advice given to persons elect to various positions during the recent elections, not to recognize in any manner the existing administration; no, not even to apply for commissions to which the regular returning Board might declare them entitled, the gentlemen so counselled and so returned see matters in an entirely different light, and they have been applying to Acting Governor Pinchback for these commissions just as rapidly as they have been informed of their title to office, and the Acting Governor has been promptly issuing commissions to the applicants.

☞It seems to have become a certainty that Vice President Colfax has resolved to resign and assume the editorship of the New York *Tribune*. Verily, our calling is a noble one, and the *Tribune* must stand at the head of it, when it is no derogation for the Vice President of the United States to resign his position to edit a newspaper. Next to the Presidency of the country being popularly regarded as the acme of an American boy's ambition, will be that of being an efficient editor of a newspaper, and instead of simply boasting that "any boy may become President," will be added, or "Editor of the *Tribune*." All honor and reverence to the memory of Horace Greeley who magnified *his* office and made it so honorable.

☞The Religio Philosophical Society, in granting Letters of Fellowship recently, issued one to Miss R. Augusta Whiting, of Albion, Michigan. This document authorizes the female Divine to solemnize marriages anywhere in the United States, in due form of law. Miss Whiting is a spiritual lecturer, and the *Religio Philosophical Journal* says in connection with this subject:

"Spiritualists will do well to see that the honor and perquisites attendant upon such services go to our lecturers rather than to those who oppose and ridicule our faith."

☞Exclaims the New York *Independent* of December 12th:

"Think of it! Frederick Douglass, the runaway slave of Baltimore, accursed son of Ham, ostracised "nigger," carrying to Washington, as chairman of the Electors of New York, the presidential vote of the Empire State! Well, we shall have social equality, as well as political equality, by and by.

A Colored Bishop.—Bishop John M. Brown, of the A. M. E. Church, arrived in our city Tuesday in attendance on the Annual Conference of his church. Bishop Brown is one of the ablest and most eloquent divines in the country.—*Galveston Standard.*

☞A man advertises for a competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine, and adds that "it will prove highly lucrative to the undertaker."

SENATOR CAMPBELL AND GOVERNOR PINCHBACK.

On Monday December 9th, when the Senate was organized according to law, and the conspiracy to overthrow Republicanism defeated, some warm and spirited debating took place, in which Senators McMillen, Campbell, Hunsacker and Jenks took prominent parts on one hand, and Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, Senators Harris, Ingraham, and Burch on the other. We reproduce to-day the speeches of Senator Campbell and Governor Pinchback on the occasion:

PROTEST OF SENATOR CAMPBELL.

Mr. Hugh J. Campbell—I desire to ask permission to read a similar protest, and include it in the resolution made by the Senator from Carroll (Mr. McMillen). [The Senator here read his protest.] Upon this I desire simply to say this: It is with no feeling of harshness toward the officer who presides over this body at the present time. On the contary, it is with the same feeling of respect and friendship which I have cherished him for a long time, and which have been engendered and strengthened by our association together in many troubled, trying and protracted contests against the very power which has triumphed over this Senate to-day and the rights of the people of this State, colored as well as white. In the contest one year ago this day you, Mr. President, and myself stood together protesting as steadily and as manfully as I have attempted to stand here to-day, protesting against this same gigantic power which, with its broad hands, while professing to protect the rights of the colored people of the State has simply broken over the barriers of the rights of the white people as well as black. In reply to the accusation made against me and other Senators who have taked an opposite view to that of the President, and who held that it was not a question of the rights of the colored people or Republicans which was involved in this action which we contemplated. I say that I believe as solemnly and as sincerely as I believe in any fact in my political faith that to-day I stand more completely on the rights of the people to which you, Mr. President, belong, and who have elected me to the position I now occupy just as faithfully as I did a year ago, and more faithfully than those Senators who are opposing me now. The constitution says the Senate shall be the sole judge of the returns of its members. I undertake to say that the Judge of the United States Circuit Court when he endeavored by his injunction to interfere with and prevent them from deciding the question of returns, stepped outside even of that great and overwhelming jurisdiction which has been conferred upon him by the enforcement laws.

There were three returning boards claiming under the color of law to be returning boards, and in a suit pending before him he undertook to decide which board should make the returns; and while this might have been proper and legal in regard to Congressmen and electors at large, with regard to members of the State Senate and House Representatives, the law which cloth him with jurisdiction especially exempted the members of the Legislature of the State. This question should have arisen here to-day, whether the DeFeriet board, the Lynch board or the board to be elected by the Senate itself, under the law now in existence, should have made the returns to authorize the President to swear in the members. These remarks I make not in anger but in regret. I regret, for their sake and mine, to think that the act done to-day will do more to embitter the relations of the two races and to endanger and unsettle the foundations of the rights of your own people. Mr. President, which we have endeavored to secure, then any act we have done for a long time.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR PINCHBACK'S REPYL.

I deem it my duty at this time, inasmuch as these protests reflect upon the action of the chair, to make a statement to the Senate. Each of these gentlemen—the Senator from Carroll (Mr. McMillen) and the Senator from the Second District (Mr. Campbell) have been quite bitter in their attacks upon the Chair. One of them went so far as to address the Chair as "the ex-Senator." The Chair will endeavor to take no notice of this reflection on him as an individual or as an officer; but when gentlemen launch out into broad statements about disturbance of the peace, embittering the races, and the usurpation and unconstitutionality of the acts of the President of the Senate, he feels bound to say a few words in defence of his action. And to begin with, where does the responsibility lie for the action of the President of the Senate this day? I charge here that the very law which the President of the Senate has this day executed is the coinage of the brain of the very gentleman from the Second District (Mr. Campbell). I remember as an old Senator when this proposition was first brought into action; when this idea was first conceived of perpetuating the Secretary of the Senate and giving him the absolute control of the organization of the Senate as well as the Clerk of the organization of the House. At the time this law was conceived the gentleman from the Second District (Mr. Campbell) stood in a different aspect before the people of Louisiana He was the most radical of the radical upon the floor of the Senate. He was an opponent of the constitutional amendment which sought the repeal of the disfranchising article of the constitution of the State. He was the author of the report of the committee on peace and good order, as I think it was called. He was the author of this bill and all the "atrocious legislation," as he and so many of those now co-operating with him are now pleased to characterize the laws passed for the perpetuation of the Republican party. But now, when he seems to be worshiping other gods, now when he has got into other company and has discovered that all the respectability and chivalry and honesty of Louisiana are embodied in the Democratic party, he comes in and talks about usurpation, about the unconstitutional exercise of authority by the President of this Senate. I repeat, and I call upon Senators, many of whom are here present, living witnesses to confirm me, that this law which I have enforced is a partisan measure, conceived and, I have no doubt, drawn up by that gentleman (Mr. Campbell) for the express purpose of perpetuating Republican rule. I did not exercise it for that purpose. I am just as much opposed to it, and to taking undue advantage of any person having a right to a seat here as either of these two Senators. I have simply executed the law which they made, for the purpose of continuing themselves in power, and which they carried by appealing to the passions and ignorance of a large number of persons who constituted the General Assembly at that time. These are the facts. I say to-day if there is any feeling of bitterness between the white and black races, it is the work of just such men as have entered these protests.

[Here there was some applause in the lobby, which the President ordered suppressed.]

Mr. McMillen—Oh, let them shout. Let's have more of it.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback —The gentlemen is very felicitious. He attempts now with his suave manner to browbeat the chair, I never said a word while he launched his invectives against me, I am simply making my defense. I have been attacked and I do not want the Senator from Carroll or any Senator on the floor to characterize me as a usurper of power, as a revolutionist or a partisan who seeks to organize this Senate in the interests of a party. I have simply obeyed the letter of the law which the gentlemen, to perpetuate themselves in power, but upon the statute books of this State. Look over the record of these gentlemen, people of Louisiana; look at their votes in the several assemblies and in the constitutional convention, and in General Assembly down to this time, and then look at the authors of almost every socalled obnoxious bill on the statute book, and tell me if you please who are they? Why my friend, Senator Campbell, is the author of nearly every one; and it was because of his great talent because of his great genius, because of his massive powers as a politician and statesman that I parted company with him not long ago, in sorrow. I know who he is. I respect him as a man equally as much as he does me, if not more, because I know I am a pigmy in talent compared with him; but while that is true, I have a duty to perform in the line of policy I have marked out and that duty I will endeavor to discharge; I shall not asperse his motives or impugn his character but I shall make the best defense I can before the bar of public opinion. Let me briefly call your attention to the series of usurpations that have taken place since last we met. You know that when the Senate last met there was a revolution going on, and instead of the boys in blue there was the State militia and the Metropolitan Police, the latter no longer a police but an armed body of men, in possession of this Capitol, and that the portals of this chamber were stacked with muskets every night. And for what? To protect the people as we thought in their rights. And you remember the clamor on the outside—the clamor which went forth for the repeal of these obnoxious measures, the election bill and others; you know that during that time his Excellency Governor Warmoth sent in his proclamation demanding instant action from the General Assembly on those measures in order that the public indignation might be appeased, and that this General Assembly did enact those measures of reform—first without a legal quorum, and subsequently in a modified form after Uncle Sam came in with his protecting arm to which the gentleman had no objection at that time. I say these United States troops come in now in the same way to protect the people of Louisiana, not against the gentleman from the second district (Mr. Campbell), not against John McEnery, but against Henry Clay Warmoth. That is the issue. That man who has trampled under foot the constitution and laws of the people without scruple, and for what? To inaugurate reform and to give you a better government? If it were for that I question whether I should have exercised the arbitrary powers which it is said I have exercised to-day. No; it was to satisfy his personal ambition, and to seat himself in the Senate of the United States. Are the whole people to be deprived of their rights, are the whole people to be made Vandals and slaves, merely to put Henry C. Warmoth into the Senate of the United States? Great God, forbid! I repeat that the condition of things that we are now witnessing has been born of this ambition, and of the aiding and abetting which this gentleman has received from those who claim to be the honest, intelligent and respectable portion of "our people." Who could believe that Louisiana—the banner State of the South, the home of chivalry—could so abase itself as to roll in the dust at the feet of Henry Clay Warmoth? Yet such is the spectacle we witness to-day. Senators, who claim to represent a full constituency here, battling against the law, and trampling on the liberty of the citizen in order that Henry Clay Warmoth may go to the United States Senate. What a picture for Louisiana to present. Yet such is the fact. Every act since we last adjourned down to this day has been but step after step toward the consummation of this object; and it may not be improper, since I have been arraigned in the manner I have to-day, to say, and the old Senators, being honorable men will bear me out, that at the very time that Governor Warmoth was sending us his proclamation calling upon us to repeal these obnoxious laws, he was all the time lobbying quietly with Senators against their repeal, urging them to retain such features as gave him the absolute power to become dictator of Louisiana. I ask the white people of Louisiana is it possible they have fallen so low, and is the greed of power and the lust for office so great that they are prepared to laud as acts of heroism and statemanship such scoundrelism as that? I could go on and cite instance after instance and link after link in the chain of evidence, showing how Henry C. Warmoth has surreptitiously manipulated the Legislature for his own private ends; but enough of that. I am charged with embittering one class against another, I will tell you no class will be embittered hereafter, because I will do my duty, and a due regard for the laws shall be had and a stable government inaugurated, chosen by the will of the people. and then a condition of peace and prosperity, which ought to have been the fortune of Louisiana now, will be brought about, and we will be a happy, contented people. The facts which have transpired conclusively show that a deep and damnable conspiracy had been entered into to overthrow the will of the people as expressed at the ballot boxes. If these parties had any reasonable ground of opposition, the courts of the country are open to them. I wish it to be understood that my fight is not against John McEnery. I believe he would be as fair in his administration toward the colored people as William Pitt Kellogg; but I am here to do my duty; I am here to prevent conspiracy; I am here to prevent an illegal body of men from overriding constitution and laws and setting up a Governor of their own choice, and whose election is not based upon the votes of the people. And in doing this I have acted clearly within the letter of the law. I say to the Senate, if I have transgressed my powers, there is a remedy. You can depose me easily enough. I do not covet this office. I sought it not in the first place, nor do I care for it now. But I do care for the rights of the people of Louisiana, and when I say the people I do not mean "this people," or "my people" but *the* people. It is not my intention to deprive any one of his rights. I venture to say tha that astute lawyer. that shrewd politician, that able statesman (General Campbell) never ran in opposition to the constitution in any letter of that law which he drew up, and I have enforced. I have simply administered the law which he created: and I say to this Senate, in concluding my remarks upon this protest, that I hold it out of order, but I shall not rule it out of order, as I desire the question settled by the Senate. I have just been handed a copy of this day's Evening *Times*, in which I find the following paragraph marked:

"The audacious negro intruder into and usurper, by the aid of the federal bayonets, of the office of Lieutenant Governor, made a speech to the Senate to-day, in which he declared that he had been offered $50,000 by the proprietor of this paper to support the Fusion Senators. There never was a more outrageous falsehood that any such offer ever was made in the presence or to the knowledge of this proprietor! It bears upon its face the evidence of falsity, in the large sum given to buy a graceless rascal, who, during the last four years, has been bought scores of times for one-twentieth of the sum indicated."

I say for the benefit of Mr. Weed, that I do not think in my remarks I said that he offered me anything. At least I did not mean to say so. I make the correction for the benefit of the gentleman, notwithstanding that he has seen fit to allude to me in such an unbecoming manner. His statement that he was not present when the offer was made, is clearly within the limits of truth, because Governor Warmoth was very careful to have the folding doors closed while Mr. Weed remained in the next room. This was, I suppose, to give him a chance to outswear me, should it become a question of veracity. Mr. Weed came first and asked me to go to the St. Charles Hotel and see the Governor. I declined peremptorily. I had nothing on but my gown, but signified my willingness to see Governor Warmoth at any hour of the night that he chose to come to me, and that I was willing to protect him in the emergency if I could consistently. Mr. Weed then went out a short time, having Governor Warmoth, I suppose, in a carriage round the corner, and then the interview was had as I have stated, Mr. Weed not being present.

A CHAPTER ON GAS.

"New York," says a writer, "burns about 1,200,000,000 cubic feet of gas per annum; Chicago, 400,000,000; St. Louis, 250,000,000; Cincinnati, 400,000,000; Pittsburg, 200,000,000; San Francisco, 250,000,000; Baltimore, 400,000,000; and Cleveland, 170,000,000."

"How do they make gas?"

"First they put about two bushels of bituminous coal into an air-tight iron retort. This retort is heated red hot, and, of course, the coal is heated red hot, when the gas bursts out of it, as you see it burst out of lumps of soft coal when on the parlor fire. The gas passes off through pipes. A ton of coal will make 10,000 cubic feet of gas. The gas as it leaves the coal is very impure."

"How do they purify it?"

"First, while hot, it is run off into another building; then it is forced through long perpendicular pipes, surrounded with cold water. This cools the gas, when a good deal of tar condenses from it and runs down to the bottom of the perpendicular pipes. This tar is the ordinary tar which you see boiling in the street for walks and roofs."

"They now wash the gas. They call it scrubbing it."

"This is done by filling a large vessel, which looks like a perpendicular steam boiler, half-full of wood, laid crossways. Then ten thousand streams of cold Croton water are spurted through the boiler Through the mist and rain, and between the wet sticks of wood the gas passes—coming out washed and cleansed. The ammonia condenses—joins the water and falls to the bottom."

"What next?"

"Well, next the gas is purified. It is passed through vats of lime and oxide of iron, which takes out the carbonic acid, sulphuriated hydrogen and ammonia."

"What next?"

"The gas is now pure. It is passed through the station meter, through the mains and pipes, till it reaches the gas jet in your room. Then it burns, while you all scold because it don't burn better."

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P. B. S. PINCHBACK.....Proprietor.

Wm. G. BROWN.....Editor.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1872.

CHRISTMAS.—Before another issue of our paper we shall have passed the return of another anniversary of that glad morning when the Angelic host announced to an expectant world, "Behold I bring you glad tidings of great joy, which shall be to you and to all nations, for unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior which is Christ the Lord." Christmas with its legitimate rejoicings, social and domestic reunions on the one hand, and the frivolous hilarities to which the season has been perverted, will have come and gone. Hailing the return of this period and obeying the time honored practice, we wish our readers and friends a HAPPY. HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.—During the week the Houses have been engaged in perfecting and compacting their organization, and in the passage of laws demanded by the requirements of the case. Reform and Retrenchment in advance. A joint resolution extending the session has been passed and signed by the Governor. A law punishing bribery has also been passed. A number of other subjects are before the Houses but the principal question to be dealt with is the trial of Governor Warmoth.

☞Henry A. Corbin, Esq., has been appointed private secretary to Governor Pinchback. Mr. Corbin has served the Governor in business capacities for nearly two years, and this distinction is a frank recognition of Mr. C's. merits and ability.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.—All the legal formularies having been gone through preparatory to the trial of Governor Warmoth before the Senate, that body sitting as a High Court, on Monday last, and presided over by Chief Justice Ludeling, transacted its first business and adjourned to Wednesday.

On Wednesday it met and called on the defendant, Henry Clay Warmoth, but he made default and it being so recorded, the High Court fixed the trial for Monday, December 23d, and adjourned to that time.

☞Barnum and his mammoth circus and menagerie are in our midst. The weather has been very unpropitious for parade and shows, nevertheless, he is exhibiting to the best of his ability, not, however, to such audiences as would in fair weather crowd his tents.

FIRE.—The Shakespeare Club, on the corner of Canal and Dryades streets, was discovered to be on fire on the first story, on Wednesday morning at a little after 3 o'clock. The fire engines were hauled to the scene as promptly as possible by hand, and every effort of the gallant firemen made to extinguish the flames was unavailing, and the building was burnt down, and the Club property destroyed, in all to the extent of about $75,000. The firemen, however, prevented the spread of the flames further than to the partial consumption of the immediately adjoining building only recently repaired.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—The bench of this tribunal has been taken possession of by the recently elected Judge, Hon. B. L. Lynch. There was not any actual *lynching* done in the process, but with some slight modifications, it might be said to be accomplished *a la Elmore*.

Apropos of this defunct functionary who is now *no*-more, we have to chronicle the occupancy of his seat, now "THE SUPERIOR COURT," by Hon. Jacob Hawkins, that well known and highly respected lawyer of this city.

☞Between *Tweed* and *Weed* there's the difference of a letter, and our devil declares that but for this accident Weed would be Tweed to a T.

THE PRESS OF THE UNITED STASES ON LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

As far as is revealed, the majority of the best and most reliable and influential papers of the country sustain the attitude assumed by the Federal Courts and the Federal Government in the vindication of the outraged rights of the Republicans of Louisiana. Not only is it regarded as a justifiable piece of sharp practice and giving a "Rowland for an Oliver," by meeting *coups d'etat* with similar counteractions, but squarely and manfully discussing the legality of the conduct of Judge Durell, Attorney General Williams, President Grant, and Congress itself in the matter, the conclusion has been forced on their minds that there has been no overstepping of boundaries, no encroachment on the vaunted "States Rights" figment in listening to the appeals of the oppressed, and enforcing decrees issued for the exclusive purpose of preventing the consummation of fraud before the appeals could be heard. Had the Returning Board and Governor Warmoth obeyed the orders of State or Federal Courts, and refrained, not only from sanctioning the unwarrantable acts of subordinates, and from using the police force to violently eject men from office, and threaten by every attitude to overawe the Legislature itself, there could not, and there would not have been any Federal interference; but any man of reason must know that however safe it might be to drag Judge Dibble out of his Court, it was a vastly different thing to contemn the authority of Judge Durell, behind whose legal actions the tremendous powers of the National Gouernment stand, readily and willingly pledged to sustain and enforce.

It is nonsense to talk of outraging the rights of the State by this course. No State has a right to oppress and defraud its citizens when the majority of all the States themselves have not only emphatically declared that it "shall not" be done, but has also endowed their Representatives in Congress with ample power to enforce that decree by appropriate legislation; and these Representatives have passed laws which Judge Durell is administering. If some people will not interpret the logic of events, why, in the language of a distinguished Washington Judge, they may rest assured the "logic of events will interpret them." And that's all.

FROM RACE COURSE TO CEMETERY.—The owners of the Metairie race track having abandoned its use as such, have resolved to utilize their grounds by converting it into a grave yard. It is proposed to lay out the grounds under competent supervision so as to rob the cemetery of as much of the old time miscellaneousness and gloom and all that, as possible. What we admire most is, that the creation of depositories for the dead outside of the heart of our populous city, will tend to relieve the air we breathe from the contaminations incident to the opening of tombs in our midst. The benefits of extra mural interments have, for many years, commended themselves to the most scientific men of the world and we hope that the conversion of the Metairie into a cemetery will tend to withdraw in the end, interments from the heart of New Orleans.

☞The occasion of the assembling of the Episcopal Clergy in concert with their ministers everywhere fo supplicate Divine aid "for the increase of Missionaries and for the success of Missions," was declared by the *Times* to be in behalf of Democratic success in Louisiana. But Bishop Wilmer demurs to this construction, and raps the *Times* over its knuckles.

OUR ANNIVERSARY.—Having completed the second year of our existence, the LOUISIANIAN starts out today with the first number of her third volume. There is much room for special reflection and comment on this subject and at this period, but the preoccupation of so much of our attention with other imperative considerations drives us to postpone what we have to say on this subject for a future number.

ONE VIEW OF OUR SITUATION.

The *Independent* of New York, in commenting on the Southern troubles, closes its article by observing that—

"These difficulties seem all to be at the South, where an ignorant and immoral class is easily cheated and bullied by unscrupulous politicians."

And continues—

"The remedy is a very slow one, but it is sure. Schools and churches, the spelling book and the bible; and to the application of this remedy we would urge Northern and Southern patriots, philanthropists, and Christians, with all the earnestness we can express. Christian people, there is no better way in which to expend your charities than in supporting the agencies of Christian enlightenment among the freedmen. There is no more urgent business before Congress than the enactment of a law which shall provide a National School Fund, to be expended in the ratio of illiteracy."

We must remind our contemporary that this is not the only remedy; because the troubles of the South do not owe their origin and continuance solely to the causes stated. But recognizing all the force of the above arguments, efforts were made in vorious States to enlighten the freedmen by the establishment of schools and churches in the Southern States; and how many ruthless murders of teachers and ministers, and burhing down of school-houses and churches in nearly every Southern State, attest the existence of another prolific source of Southern troubles, that there is no use attempting to disguise, notwithstanding the New Orleans *Times* will persist in placing the boot on the wrong foot. That source of strife and turmoil is an avowed unwillingness to admit the freedman to the undisturbed enjoyment of his civil and political rights and equality; and the constant evidence of this determination in studied and remorseless repression, exclusion and persecution.

This course drives the ignorant and helpless freedman to form such alliances and enter into such combinations as are most calculated to aid him in securing and perpetuating his civil and political status. And the adoption of this resort, inuring as it does, to the benefit of the freedman and the discomfiture of his foes, constitutes now the peculiarly irritating source of all our strifes and conflicts.

The *Independent* is not, therefore, correct in leading its readers to infer that if the ignorance of the freedman were displaced by intelligence the Southern troubles would cease. They might be modified, but before the Southern States will or can be pacificated with their present mixed populations, the era of peace and order must be inaugurated indeed and in truth by the honest, enlightened, and patriotic men of the South, who, bursting the barriers of every ignoble prejudice, shaking themselves from the dust of gloomy despondency, and planting themselves squarely and manfully on the Constitution and laws of the United States as they are, recognizing the existence of forces in the current of truth and right which they can neither stem nor turn, devote their energies to the conservation of law and justice, the cultivation of mutual friendly relationships, the establishment of a peace so settled and so substantial that the repetition of such scenes as are now distracting Arkansas, Alabama and Louisiana, will be "known no more forever."

☞Attorney General Fields has been commissioned by Governor Pinchback, been recognized by the Supreme Court, and is in fact and in law, the Attorney General of Louisiana, the presence of another claimant in Washington, and eight or nine improvised ones in New Orleans, to the contrary notwithstanding.

TO THE LAW.—State Auditor Clinton draws the attention of State Tax Collectors to the law requiring them to call and settle "within ten days after the tenth day of December, in each year, and requires immediate action in the premises." We call on the Reformers to "spur" any delinquent up.

☞Judge Meunier has emulated the current example and possessed himself, with the aid of a Sheriff's posse, on Tuesday, of the Third District Court, to the exclusion of Judge Monroe, who protested stoutly, but ineffectually.

THE CARELESS AND IGNORANT CREW.

THE CONTEMPT CASE.

A perusal of the testiminy elicited on Monday last, in the U. S. Circuit Court, in the case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth, on the hearing of the injunction against Governor Warmoth and his Board of returning officers, cannot fail to satisfy the least enquiring mind that there is a singularly remarkable innocence about every one of the witnesses for the defence.

The whole drift of such testimony tending to exculpate Governor Warmoth from knowledge of and complicity in the count of votes, a proceeding going on in his office, where he was in and out, under the direction of his Secretary, who was acting under orders from himself; and all this after the issuance of the injunction.

These attempts are entirely "too thin." The contempt has been committed and committed wilfully and defiantly, and those who set their lives on the cast, must stand the hazard of the die.

☞The *Attakapas Register* is amazed, and its wonder-struck Editor, roused from his complacency by the prompt, unexpected and decisive action of Judge Durell, in sustaining the action of State Courts, whose decisions were contemned and whose Judges were violently torn from their seats and ejected from office, and writhing under the pangs of disappointment and rage, exclaims:

"Never in the history of any State has a political drama in time of profound peace been enacted that will equal, either the knavery, corruption, disregard of individual and corporate rights, on the part of a band of conspirators in their efforts to assume and exercise control of the government, the one we are called upon to chronicle to-day."

And then he goes on to narrate the overthrow of the machinations of his clique, and the action of the State Courts, Judge Durell, and the Washington authorities in the premises, all of which was done to the great disgust of the *Register* and "to the astonishment of the Fusionists." The language we have quoted, it will be observed, is exactly suitable to characterize the conduct and efforts of friend Bentley's coadjutors, and we can most truthfully tell him, out of thine own mouth will we condemn thee, for "never in the history of any State has a political drama in time of profound peace been enacted that will equal, either the knavery, corruption, disregard of individual and corporate rights, on the part of a band of conspirators in their efforts to assume and exercise control of the government, the one we are called upon to c[illegible]icle to-day."

Get hold of the facts in the case, friend—dispassionately consider, as far as you can—get on an elevation as near a Republican altitude as possible—survey the scene—take a comprehensive view of all the features of the case, and we vouch you will not consider our judgment harsh, even taking into consideration that "events crowd upon us" so thick and fast, that you ought to be excused for calling the struggles of the "imbroglio" of political rings in New Orleans, and go so far in after consideration as to admit the possibility of the "regeneration of good, wise government" from this "imbroglio."

OBITUARY.—We regret to notice the death of Hon. James Lynch, late Secretary of State of Mississippi State. Mr. Lynch was a cultivated gentleman and enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him. He was just elected to Congress from his State.

We lament also the death of Mr. Antoine Lange of Baton Rouge, La. Mr. Lange was a mild-mannered worthy gentleman, and his many friends mourn his untimely removal from their midst.

THRICE WELCOME.—A number of passengers on the new steamboat, John B. Maude, Capt. John F. Noel, signal the new and welcome feature of her being "the first boat that has ever shown a colored passenger respect," by recommending their friends who travel between New Orleans and Vicksburg, to travel on her. Presuming that the statements are correct, we hail the accomplishmentof this much, and recommend this pioneer to the patronage of ALL REPUBLICANS.

DEMOCRATIC INGRATITUDE.

While Mr. Ogden is assuring the Washington authorities that both Governor Warmoth and Senator Kellogg are equal "strangers to our people," and the city papers are cutting loose from their endorsement and complete admiration of and affiliation with the late Executive, the Louisiana *Sugar Bowl* comes out in this style, in summing up its review of the situation:

"To us, this is but a mutural consequence of the recent unhealthy alliance of the conservotives with that corrupt man, Warmoth. We have no doubt that if the votes were honestly counted, the Fusion State ticket would be found elected; but the fact that we were associated with scuh a scoundrel as Warmoth, who boasted he could manipulate the votes as he wished, gives the other party a pretext for their recent action.

In all the gloom that now prevails, in consequence of this (to the mass) unexpected turn of events, we are glad to find some good citizen who even think, that as a people we are yet to be benefitted by this change. They argue that we have at last got rid of Warmoth, and as we would not well have a *worse* Governor, there is a prospect of getting a better one. Of this we have very grave doubts. Had he elected our ticket independently, and without the avowed assistance of Warmoth, there would have been some hope for us; and it has all along been our opinion that all he pretended to do for us only injured, as it was too apparant he was only seeking to promote his own political power.

THAT COMMITTEE.—The committee of an unknown number, that started from Canal street on Sunday afternoon last, that diminished that number when it reached Elysian Fields street, and then went on "booming through the swamps of Alabama," and enjoying all the cold comfort of such a journey to Washington, have arrived at the National headquarters and seen and talked with the President. At last accounts they had done as much as the man who walked up a hill, the next will be that they are walking down again.

☞The races closed at the Pair Grounds on Tuesday last, with an unusually slim attendance. Indeed, though the stables this season were first class, and well worthy the patronage of lovers of the turf, the presence of the horse disease, the almost entire cessation of vehicular conveyance to the grounds the political commotions and lastly, the intense fog of Tuesday, all contributed to defeat the races. The disappointment is purely attributable to circumstances over which there was no human control.

MR. THURLOW WEED'S SUGGESTIONS TO AN ELECTOR.

[From Albany Journal Dec. 10.]

The recent meeting of the Presidential Electoral College in this city recalls an incident which occurred in the last Republican State Convention at Utica. The nomination of Gen. Dix for Governor, as will be seen by the incident we are about to mention, was not the only good thing inspired by Mr. Weed, who although in retirement, was unexpectedly, while on a visit to the late Governor Seward, chosen a delegate from the Assembly District in which he resides. Among the names of well-known Republicans that occurred to delegates as suitable to be placed on the ticket for Electors at large, was that of Mr. Weed. But it was known that if consulted on the subject, he would peremptorily decline, and, therefore, the thing was to be done on "the sly."

A delegate, however, shortly before the Convention reached that order of business, dropped into Mr. Weed's room and let out the secret. Mr. Weed immediately sent for several influential delegates, who, he well knew, must be at the bottom of the movement, and to whom he said: "This is very kind in you, and I appreciate the honor so highly that if I do not suggest a better name I will consent to leave the Convention do as it pleases." His friends admitted that this was fair, but expressed doubts whether any other name would be acceptable, Mr. Weed replied that he felt assured that they would cordially approve of the name he was about to suggest, adding that, "in his judgment the best name in the State, to be associated with Gerrit Smith as a candidate for an Elector at large, was that of Frederick Douglass." This was received with great satisfaction by Mr. Weed's friends, and was responded to by acclamation in the Convention.

The nomination of Gen. Dix for Governor, and that of Frederick Douglass for Presidential Elector, possessed national significance. Gen. Dix struck the first high, clear, ringing note for the Union in his order to "shoot the first man who attempts to haul down the American flag." Frederick Douglass, who possessed not only the courage to emancipate himself from slavery but an intellectual equality with the most gifted of our more favored race, had fairly earned the distinction which his nomination conferred.

Such a recognition by the Republicans of the Empire State of a reputable and enlightened freedman, appealed forcibly and successfully to colored electors throughout the Union. And the Electoral College, with appreciative good sense, perfected the idea by designating Mr. Douglass as the messenger to convey the vote of New York to Washington.

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

ARTICLE I.

That the said Henry C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana on or about the twenty-ninth day of August, 1871, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, and in violaiion of the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, did forcibly, violently and against the free will and consent of George E. Bovee, remove and expel said George E. Bovee, Secretary of State of the State of Louisiana, from the office of Secretary of State of the State of Louisiana, to which he had been legally elected and crimmissioned, and then and there, in violation of the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, did issue and deliver a commission as Secretary of State of the State of Louisiana to Francis J. Herron, and did forcibly and against the will of said George E. Bovee put said Francis J. Herron, in possession of the office books, archives, seal and other effects belonging to the office of the Secretary of the State and under the control and custody of said George E. Bovee, Secretary of State, whereby said Henry C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, did commit and was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE II.

That the said Henry C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, at New Orleans, Louisiana, unmindful of the duties of his high office, and of his oath of office, and in violation of the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, did, on or about the eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1870, after the adjournment of the General Assembly, including the Senate of the State Louisiana, and in vacation, appoint one John Evans State tax collector for the parish of Taugipahoa, when said John Evans had been, during the last and preceding session of the General Assembly, nominated by Henry C. Warmoth, Governor as aforesaid, to the Senate for the same office, to wit: tax collector for the parish of Tangipahoa, and whose nomination had been rejected by the Senate, whereby the said Henry C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, did then and there commit a violation of the constitution of this State and a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE III.

That said Henry C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, at New Orleans, Louisiana, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of the oath of office, and in violation of the constitution and laws of the State, on or about the twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1872, issued a commission to H. N. Ogden as Attorney General of the State of Louisiana as having been elected to said office on the fourth day of November, A. D. 1872, when no return of the election had been legally made by the legal returning officers to the Secretary of State as required by law, showing that said Ogden had been so elected Attorney General, and when in truth and in fact the returns made by the legal returning officers of said election show that said Ogden had not been elected, and on or about the twentieth day of November A. D. 1872, said Henry C. Warmoth, Governor as aforesaid, did issue to and in favor of William A. Elmore a commission as judge of the Eeighth District Court for the parish of Orleans, Louisiana, as having been elected judge of said court, on the fourth day of November A. D. 1872, when at the time of the issuance of said commission no legal returns of said commission no legal returns of election for said office of judge had been made by the legal returning officer of said election, and that at the same time and place he, the said Warmoth, Governor, did issue a commission to W. P. Harper for the office of civil sheriff of the parish of Orl[illegible] as if the said Harper had been elec[illegible] to said office, when in law and in f[illegible] no return of the election held on t[illegible] fourth of November, A. D. 1872, h[illegible] been made; and he the said Warmo[illegible] Governor, did then and there conn[illegible] with the said Elmore and Harper, [illegible] other evil disposed persons, to org[illegible]ize a large body of men, and did [illegible] and connive with said persons, [illegible] said Elmore and Harper, to produce [illegible] the morning of the twenty-second da[illegible] of November, A. D. 1872, [illegible] Eighth District Court for the pa[illegible] of Orleans, and did connive with [illegible] persons and Elmore and Harper [illegible] forcibly and violently eject the [illegible] Henry C. Dibble, Judge of the Eig[illegible] District Court for the parish of [illegible] leans, from said office, with the int[illegible] and purpose of seizing possession [illegible] said court, and overpowering the ju[illegible] of said court, with the purpose and [illegible] tent of aiding him, the said Warmo[illegible] in a scheme in his unconstitutional [illegible] illegal efforts to remove and set [illegible] the board of officers organized by l[illegible] to correct compile and return the [illegible] of the election held on the fourth [illegible] November, A. D. 1872; and that [illegible] Warmoth, Governor as aforesaid, [illegible] issued commissions to sundry [illegible] various persons, as having been elec[illegible] ed to offices, State, parish and muni[illegible] cipal, without any legal return having [illegible] been made by the legal returning off[illegible] cers showing that such person [illegible] been elected, all in furtherance of [illegible] unconstitutional and illegal efforts [illegible] remove and set aside the board of r[illegible] turning officers organized by law [illegible] canvass, compile and return the ele[illegible] tion held on the fourth day of Novem[illegible] ber, A. D. 1872, all of which will b[illegible] shown on the trial of this case, where[illegible] by the said Henry C. Warmoth, Gov[illegible] ernor of the State of Louisiana, di[illegible] then and there, and in the case [illegible] this article mentioned, commitand w[illegible] guilty of high crimes and misdemean[illegible] ors in office.

ARTICLE IV.

That said Henry C. Warmoth, Gov[illegible] ernor of the State of Louisiana, [illegible] New Orleans, Louisiana, unmindful [illegible] the high duties of his office and of [illegible] oath of office, and in violation of [illegible] constitution and laws of this State, [illegible] or about the ninth day of Decemb[illegible] A. D. 1872, and about the hour of [illegible] o'clock in the morning of said day [illegible] at the residence of P. S. S. Pinchback [illegible] Lieutenant Governor of the State [illegible] Louisiana, appear and offered to [illegible] the said P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieutenan[illegible] Governor as aforesaid, by the offer [illegible] him of $50,000, if he, said Pinchback [illegible] would enter into and join a conspira[illegible] cy to organize the Senate of the State [illegible] of Louisiana on that day, the ninth [illegible] December, A. D. 1872, in the interes[illegible] of said Warmoth, and to break down [illegible] the opposition to the Fusion party in [illegible] the Legislature, and to place himself [illegible] under the direction and control o[illegible] said Warmoth, Governor as aforesaid, [illegible] whereby the said Henry C. Warmoth, [illegible] Governor of the State of Louisiana, [illegible] did then and there commit and wa[illegible] guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE V.

That the said Henry C. Warmoth, [illegible] Governor of the State of Louisiana, [illegible] unmindful of the high duties of his [illegible] office and of his oath of office and [illegible] violation of the constitution and law[illegible] of this State, with the intention of [illegible] defrauding the legal voters of this State [illegible] out of their votes, of defrauding the [illegible] majority or the legal voters of the [illegible] State out of their choice of officers, [illegible] and with view of defrauding the pres[illegible] dential electors favorable to the elec[illegible] tion of U. S. Grant for President and [illegible] Henry Wilson for Vice President of [illegible] the United States and of the Republi[illegible] lican candidates, to wit: William P. [illegible] Kellogg for Governor and C. C. Antoine [illegible] Lieutenant Governor of the State of [illegible] Louisiana, and others, out of their [illegible] election for the offices for which they [illegible] were candidates, that he, the said Henry C. Warmoth, Governor as aforesaid, [illegible] did by the promise of patronage, threats [illegible] of dismissal from office and by bribery [illegible] induce and promise the supervisors of [illegible] registration in this State to refuse to [illegible] register large numbers of legal voters, [illegible] and by not affording facilities sufficient [illegible] to enable the registered voters to vote [illegible] in many parishes, whereby a large [illegible] number of the legal voters of this State [illegible] were prevented from voting, and after [illegible] the votes were cast in abstracting the [illegible] votes so cast from the ballot boxes and [illegible] inserting other votes therein and count[illegible]ing the same, and after the count was [illegible] made in returning the votes different [illegible] from the count thereof, whereby the said Henry C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, did then and there commit a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE VI.

That said Henry C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, at the city of New Orleans, unmindful of the duties of his office and of his oath of office, in violation of the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, on or about the first of September A. D. 1872, did offer to bribe V. H. Chadburn, supervisor of registration for the parish of St. Charles, by offering to secure for him

ffice of State tax collector for said
sh of St. Charles, if said R. H.
urn would return, or promise to
m, of the vote of said parish of St.
les to be made, returning the
rity for William P. Kellogg, can-
te for Governor, below what it
ht actually be in that parish, where-
the said Henry C. Warmoth, Gov-
r of the State of Louiisana, did
and there commit a high misde-
or in office.

ARTICLE VIII.

hat said Henry C. Warmoth, Gov-
nor of the State of Louisiana, at
ew Orleans, Louisiana, unminful of
high duties of his office and of
oath of office, and in violation of
constitution and laws of this State,
le was impeached by the House
Representatives of the State of Lou-
in the present case, and after
court of impeachment to try this
was organized, and after by the
titution of this State he was sus-
ded from the office of Governor—
h suspension continues during the
dency of the impeachment—did on
eleventh day of December, A. D.
assume to act as Governor of
State, and did issue the proclama-
copies of which are hereto an-
d and made a part of this article,
ords and figures following, to wit:

LAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF LOU-
ISIANA-

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Departmen,
Orleans, December, 11, 1872.

EREAS, A revolutionary assem-
, pretending to be the General
bly of the State of Louisiana,
osed mainly of candidates defeat-
the election, but who have been
imed elected by persons wholly
thorized to act, which persons
deliberately and wickedly falsified
acts of the election, and have pre-
d to return the said defeated
idates without having possession
ny legal returns or other docu-
ary evidence, thus setting at
nce the will of the majority of
people; and

hereas, The said fraudulent and
nded General Assembly has at-
ted to impose upon the public by
ng pretended resolutions of im-
ment, in pursuance of which a
n falsely assuming to be Lieu-
t Governor by virtue of a term
ice as senator, which had expired
under the protection of certain
thorized persons, broken into the
ive office, and declared himself
the acting Governor of the State;
ersists in such claim, in spite of
junction issued by a competent
t; and

hereas, The said revolutionary
fraudulent organization has pro-
ed to declare the results of the
election by proclamation of the elec-
of candidates for Governor and
r State officers, who were realy
ted by many thousand votes;

hereas. The truly elected members
the General Assembly being ex-
ed from the Capitol by an armed
, temporarily placed at the con-
rators, against the peace and dig-
of the State, have met and or-
ized at the City Hall of the city of
Orleans, and are now prepared to
upon the discharge of their leg-
e duties:

w, I Henry Clay Warmoth, Gov-
r of the State of Louisiana, do
this my proclamation warning
autioning all good citizens against
manner, recognizing the said
tionary and fraudulent assem-
, pretending to be the General
mbly of the State, and now in
on at the building known as the
hanics' Institute. recently used as
ate House, or the person who
s to act as Governor by virtue of
fraudulent and preteneed resolu-
s of impeachment adopted by the
revolutionary assemblage, and I
ereby command all State officers,
collectors, sheriffs and others to
gard the pretended official acts of
aid revolutionary assemblage, and
the person who falsely and fraudu-
y claims to act as Governor of the
; to refuse to them all counten-
or recognition, but to recognize
deal only with the legal officers
in authority until such time as
successors shall be regularly in-
d in accordance with law and
bly to the legal returns of the
election; and I do hereby de-
hat such officers will be protect-
the discharge of their duties by
authority of which the State
ment is possessed, and that all
force of the State will be used for
purpose of defeating the machina-
of the conspirators who have
orarily occupied the State Capitol
forcing the laws of the State; of
cing the writs of the judiciary,
of maintaining the peace and of
dignity of the State,

iven under my hand and the seal
e State, this eleventh day of De-
ber, A. D. 1862, of the indepen-
e of the United States the ninety-
nth.

H. C. WARMOTH.
Governor of Louisiana.
the Governor:
Y. A. WOODWARD,
Acting Secretary of Stste.

PROCLAMATION.

STAAE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, December, 11, 1872.

WHEREAS, An illegal and revolutionary dody of men pretending to be the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, have by force taken possession of the Mechanics' Institute, temporarily used as a State House; and

Whereas, The lease made by the Executive has expired, and the General Assembly has not authorized it to be released for the use of the State, and

Whereas, The proprieters of the building have indicated a desire that the building shall not be used for a State House; and

Whereos, His Honor, the Mayor ef this city of New Orleans, has tendered the use of the City Hall to be temporarily used for such State House,

Now therefore, I, Henry Clay Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this, my proclamation, declaring the State House to be at the City Hall, where the Legislature will meet, and the officers of the State will discharge the duties of their offices.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, this eleventh day of December, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the niuety-seventh.

HENRY CLAY WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana-
By the Governor:
Y. A. WOODWARD,
Secretary of State.

Which proclamations were in violation of the constitution and laws, and are an indignity to the General Assembly of this State, and were calculated to create riot and domestic violation in this State; and that said Henry Clay Warmoth, Governor as aforesaid, did, on the eleventh day of December, A. D. 1872, address and deliver to an illegal and revolutionary organization of men calling themselves a Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, a document called n message in his capacity of Governor of the State, after he was sospended from office by the impeachment in this case; whereby said Henry C. Warmoth did, in the cases mentioned in this article, commit high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

The House of Representatives hereby reserving to itself the right of exhibiting at any time hereafter on the trial of this impeachment, any further articles or other proper accusation or impeachment against the said Henry C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, and also of replying to his answer which he shall make unto the articles hereinbefore preferred against him, and of offering preof to the same and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation or impeachment which be exhibited by them as the case shall require, do demand that the said Henry C. Warmoth, Governor as aforesaid, may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors in office, herein before charged against him, and such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgement may be thereupon had and given us may be agreeable to law and justice.

MICHAEL HAHN,
Chairman;
JOHN GAIR,
JAMES B. WANDS,
W. F. SOUTHARD,
L. S. RODRIGUES.

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State Central Committee.

ITS RE-ORGANIZATION.

Rooms State Central Executive Committee,
Republican Party of Louisiana,
New Orleans, Sept. 10, 1872.

Pursuant to resolutions the two committees, presided over respectively by Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, and Hon. S. B. Packard, met this day for the purpose of forming, by consolidation, a new State Central Executive Committee.

The officers of both committees having resigned their respective positions, the new committee proceeded to organize by the election of permanent officers. The Committee as now organized is as follows:

President............S. B. Packard,
First Vice President..P. B. S. Pinchback,
Second Vice Presid't. John Ray,
Secretary..............T. W. DeKlyne,
Corresponding Sec'y..W. H. Green,
Assistant Secretary...Charles Hill,
Treasurer..............St. Felix Casanave.

S. B. Packard,	P. B. S. Pinchback,
B. F. Joubert,	H. C. Dibble,
J. B. Wands,	St. Felix Casanave,
L. D. Larrieu,	Chas. E. Halstead,
J. E. Horanson,	C. F. Glaudin,
A. Tureaud,	A. B. Harris,
C. F. Ladd,	L. C. Courcelle,
J. L. Herwig,	J. P. Murphy,
O. A. Rice,	W. G. Brown
J. Henri Burch.	J. W. Quinn,
A. J. Sypher,	W. D. Floyd,
T. T. Allain,	L. P. Pijeaux,
R. L. Faulkner,	Wm. Weeks,
Milton Jones,	Wm. B. Barrett,
Jos. Laurent, Jr.	P. Creagh,
C. W. Keeting,	Wm. Murrell,
B. H. Lanier,	P. G. Deslonde,
Wm. Murrell, Jr.	C. Z. Lange,
J. E. Trimble,	Geo. Washington,
W. F. Southard,	L. J. Souer,
A. K. Johnson,	Raford Blunt,
John Ray,	Geo. Y. Kelso,
James F. Casey,	Thomas Reber,
C. W. Lowell,	S. Marvin,
James H. Ingraham,	F. W. Wall.

By special resolution, G. Casanave, Esq., member of the National Republican Executive Committee, was declared a member of the committee, *ex officio*.

On motion of Mr. Halstead, it was ordered that a Sub-Executive Committee shall be formed to consist of the First Vice President, who shall be the chairman, and ten members appointed by the President of the State Committee.

On motion of Mr. Ingraham, it was ordered that a Finance Committee shall be formed to consist of seven members, appointed in like maner as the sub-committee, together with the treasurer, who shall be a member *ex officio*.

On motion of Mr. Ingraham, the President of the Committee was made a member *ex officio* of the Sub-Executive and Finance Committees.

On motion of Mr. Herwig, the Second Vice President was made a member *ex officio* of the Sub-Executive Committee.

The Canvassing and Naturalization Committees previously chosen by the Joint Sub-Executive Committees.

The Committees are as follows:

SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

P. B. S. Pinchback, Chairman;
J. Henri Burch, H. C. Dibble, C. W. Lowell
W. B. Barret Jas. H. Ingraham, P. Creagh,
J. L. Herwig, J. P. Murphy, C. F. Ladd,
Wm. Weeks, S. B. Packard, John Ray,

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

James F. Casey, Chairman;
B. F. Joubert, C. E. Halstead, A. J. Sypher
L. C. Courcelle, O. A. Rice, A. B. Harris
A. K. Johnson, J. W. Quinn, S. B. Packard
St. Felix Casanave.

CANVASSING COMMITTEE.

C. F. Glaudin, 1st Dist. B. F. Joubert, 2d Dist.
J. H. Ingraham, 2d Dist. J. P. Murphy, 3d Dist.
S. B. Packard, 5th Dist. A. K. Johnson, 6th Dist.

NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE.

James H. Ingraham, Chairman; J. P. Murphy, W. B. Barrett.

By order of the Committee:
S. B. PACKARD, President.
T. W. DE KLYNE, Secretary.

PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY, PARISH OF ORLEANS.

F. McK. DUNN...............President.
SAMUEL M. QUETE,.......Secretary.
WM. H. GREEN..............Assistant Secret'y.
FRED. A. JOHNSTON.....Coresponding Sec'y.
L. P. PIJEAUX..............Treasurer.
WM. MERCER................Sergeant-at-Arms.
JAS. JOHNSTON............Asst Serg't-at-Arms

F. McK. Dunn,	Geo. C. Norcross,
N. Lastrapes,	E. Detiege,
C. F. Ladd,	Ernest Alerx,
J. A. Kaizer,	W. G Elliott,
Octave Ray,	Paul Rruce,
J. W. Roxborough,	Alcide Lewis,
J. B. Hunter,	Norbert Villere,
A. Montfort,	David Wilson,
J. L. Dupart,	Wm. H. Green,
Geo. Devezan,	A. H. Duhart,
L. P. Pijeaux.	W. H. Pemberton,
W. H. Decker,	A. J. Rockter,
O. P. Fernandez,	R. A. Taylor,
Thomas Carey,	Samuel Lewis,
N. D. Bush,	John W. Edwards,
Victor Souterre,	J. P. Murphy,
Seymour Alcorn,	C. W. Boothby,
Thos. Boswell,	Charles Bibb,
J. H. Dougherty,	Henry C. Dibble,
A. J. Johuson,	R. B. Baquie,
Thomas Murray,	J. M. Storey,
Paul Poree,	Patrick Creagh,
E. T. Stamps,	W. S. Mudgett,
Theodore Lipshuts,	J. B. Gaudette,
L. S. Rodriguez,	N. W. Green,
Henry Campbell,	Edward Jones,
Wm. Mooney,	H. Fuentes,
Wm. F. Loan,	George E. Paris,
Benj. Buchannan,	Isam Nichols,
John Lambert,	George Butler.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, S. M. Quete, New Orleans.

NOTICE.

ROOMS COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE LATE ELECTION, No. 13 Dryades street,
New Orleans, Nov. 18, 1872.

To whom it may concern:

The committee appointed to collect and collate evidences of the frauds, intimidations and refusals to register the qualified voters at the late election (November 4, 1872), have secured rooms at No. 13 Dryades street, where all persons desiring to assist the committee in its labors are requested to call and impart such information as they may be personally cognizant of. A clerk will be found present from nine o'clock A. M. to four P. M. daily.

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P. G. Deslonde, H. Mahony.
R. B. Bsquie, L. A. Snear,
G. Y. Kelso, W. G. Brown.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Antoine Dubuclet, Chairman.
V. E. Mscarty J. H. Ingraham.

By ordey of the Committee,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK. President.
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